### BRIGHT FUTURES 100L FOR PROFESSIONALS

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

## **Pediatric Symptom Checklist**

INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCORING

HOW TO INTERPRET THE PSC OR Y-PSC

**REFERENCES** 

**T**he Pediatric Symptom Checklist is a psychosocial screen designed to facilitate the recognition of cognitive, emotional, and behavioral problems so that appropriate interventions can be initiated as early as possible. Included here are two versions, the parent-completed version (PSC) and the youth self-report (Y-PSC). The Y-PSC can be administered to adolescents ages 11 and up.

The PSC consists of 35 items that are rated as "Never," "Sometimes," or "Often" present and scored 0, 1, and 2, respectively. The total score is calculated by adding together the score for each of the 35 items. For children and adolescents ages 6 through 16, a cutoff score of 28 or higher indicates psychological impairment. For children ages 4 and 5, the PSC cutoff score is 24 or higher (Little et al., 1994; Pagano et al., 1996). The cutoff score for the Y-PSC is 30 or higher. Items that are left blank are simply ignored (i.e., score equals 0). If four or more items are left blank, the questionnaire is considered invalid.

A positive score on the PSC or Y-PSC suggests the need for further evaluation by a qualified health (e.g., M.D., R.N.) or mental health (e.g., Ph.D., L.I.C.S.W.) professional. Both false positives and false negatives occur, and only an experienced health professional should interpret a positive PSC or Y-PSC score as anything other than a suggestion that further evaluation may be helpful. Data from past studies using the PSC and Y-PSC indicate that two out of three children and adolescents who screen positive on the PSC or Y-PSC will be correctly identified as having moderate to serious impairment in psychosocial functioning. The one child or adolescent "incorrectly" identified usually has at least mild impairment, although a small percentage of children and adolescents turn out to have very little or no impairment (e.g., an adequately functioning child or adolescent of an overly anxious parent). Data on PSC and Y-PSC negative screens indicate 95 percent accuracy, which, although statistically adequate, still means that 1 out of 20 children and adolescents rated as functioning adequately may actually be impaired. The inevitability of both false-positive and false-negative screens underscores the importance of experienced clinical judgment in interpreting PSC scores. Therefore, it is especially important for parents or other laypeople who administer the form to consult with a licensed professional if their child receives a PSC or Y-PSC positive score.

For more information, visit the Web site: http://psc.partners.org.

Jellinek MS, Murphy JM, Little M, et al. 1999. Use of the Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC) to screen for psychosocial problems in pediatric primary care: A national feasability study. *Archives of Pediatric and Adolescent Medicine* 153(3):254–260.

Jellinek MS, Murphy JM, Robinson J, et al. 1988. Pediatric Symptom Checklist: Screening school-age children for psychosocial dysfunction. *Journal of Pediatrics* 112(2):201–209. Web site: http://psc.partners.org.

Little M, Murphy JM, Jellinek MS, et al. 1994. Screening 4- and 5-year-old children for psychosocial dysfunction: A preliminary study with the Pediatric Symptom Checklist. *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics* 15:191–197.

Pagano M, Murphy JM, Pedersen M, et al. 1996. Screening for psychosocial problems in 4–5 year olds during routine EPSDT examinations: Validity and reliability in a Mexican-American sample. *Clinical Pediatrics* 35(3):139–146.

## BRIGHT FUTURES 🛰 TOOL FOR PROFESSIONALS

## **Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC)**

Emotional and physical health go together in children. Because parents are often the first to notice a problem with their child's behavior, emotions, or learning, you may help your child get the best care possible by answering these questions. Please indicate which statement best describes your child.

Please mark under the heading that best describes your child:

			Never	Sometimes	Often
	Complains of aches and pains	1			
2.	Spends more time alone	2			
3.	Tires easily, has little energy	3			
1.	Fidgety, unable to sit still	4			
5.	Has trouble with teacher	5			
<b>5</b> .	Less interested in school	6			
7.	Acts as if driven by a motor	7			
3.	Daydreams too much	8			
9.	Distracted easily	9			
0.	Is afraid of new situations	10			
11.	Feels sad, unhappy	11			
12.	Is irritable, angry	12			
13.	Feels hopeless	13			
14.	Has trouble concentrating	14			
15.	Less interested in friends	15			
6.	Fights with other children	16			
7.	Absent from school	17			
8.	School grades dropping	18			
9.	Is down on him or herself	19			
20.	Visits the doctor with doctor finding nothing wrong	20			
21.	Has trouble sleeping	21			
22.	Worries a lot	22			
23.	Wants to be with you more than before	23			
24.	Feels he or she is bad	24			
25.	Takes unnecessary risks	25			
26.	Gets hurt frequently	26			
	Seems to be having less fun	27			
	Acts younger than children his or her age	28			
	Does not listen to rules	29			
30.	Does not show feelings	30			
	Does not understand other people's feelings	31			
	Teases others	32			
	Blames others for his or her troubles	33			
	Takes things that do not belong to him or her	34			
	Refuses to share	35			
	ıl score				
		for which ch	o or he peeds be	ln? ( ) NI	( ) V
	your child have any emotional or behavioral problems nere any services that you would like your child to recei	lp? ( ) N ( ) N	( )Y ( )Y		

### BRIGHT FUTURES 🛰 TOOL FOR PROFESSIONALS

# Pediatric Symptom Checklist—Youth Report (Y-PSC)

#### Please mark under the heading that best fits you:

J		Never	Sometimes	Often
1. Complain of aches or pains	1			
2. Spend more time alone	2			
3. Tire easily, little energy	3			
4. Fidgety, unable to sit still	4			
5. Have trouble with teacher	5			
6. Less interested in school	6			
7. Act as if driven by motor	7			
8. Daydream too much	8			
9. Distract easily	9			
10. Are afraid of new situations	10			
11. Feel sad, unhappy	11			
12. Are irritable, angry	12			
13. Feel hopeless	13			
14. Have trouble concentrating	14			
15. Less interested in friends	15			
16. Fight with other children	16			
17. Absent from school	17			
18. School grades dropping	18			
19. Down on yourself	19			
20. Visit doctor with doctor finding nothing wrong	20			
21. Have trouble sleeping	21			
22. Worry a lot	22			
23. Want to be with parent more than before	23			
24. Feel that you are bad	24			
25. Take unnecessary risks	25			
26. Get hurt frequently	26			
27. Seem to be having less fun	27			
28. Act younger than children your age	28			
29. Do not listen to rules	29			
30. Do not show feelings	30			
31. Do not understand other people's feelings	31			
32. Tease others	32			
33. Blame others for your troubles	33			
34. Take things that do not belong to you	34			
35. Refuse to share	35			